

THE EVENING BULLETIN

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1868.

BOSTON'S indebtedness is about \$24,000,000.

The small-pox epidemic has cost the U. S. \$140,000.

The salary of the District Judges of the U. S. Courts has been raised to \$5,000 a year.

FREMONT, Ohio, has natural gas, but whether in paying quantities is not yet known.

PROF. BAIRD estimates the annual product of the American fisheries at \$100,000,000.

The loss of cattle in the west and south-west by the recent blizzard is estimated at \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000.

The wheat producing countries of the world last year grew a crop estimated at 1,927,000,000 to 1,969,200,000 bushels.

Chicago packers slaughtered 1,774,000 hogs from October 1st to January 4th, against 1,733,000 for the corresponding period last season.

PARIS, FRANCE, has an association whose object is to help drunkards home at night. If all drunkards were "run in" by the police it would lessen the evil.

A SOCIETY for protection against horse-thieves was organized in Connecticut at the beginning of this century. It is still in existence and will declare a dividend of 200 per cent next month.

The Servians and Bulgarians are still eyeing each other with distrustful glances, and the Powers will have to be on the alert or they'll have another two-for-a-nickle war on their hands.

The people of Tiffin and Findlay, Ohio, are all "broke up" over the discovery of natural gas in seemingly inexhaustible quantities. The Findlay well is flowing from five to eight million cubic feet per day, and the Tiffin well is not far behind.

A MEMBER of the Massachusetts Legislature evidently is of the opinion that the use of tobacco is not conducive to the health and happiness of the youth. He has introduced a bill to make it a misdemeanor to sell the "weed" to minors.

The Louisville Commercial says: "The idea of retrenchment entertained by the average legislator is to take away \$2,000 of the State's money while trying to save \$100. Legislators are economical of everything except their wind and their salaries."

In 1855 the number of business failures in this country was more than 200 less than in the year preceding. The failures were more than \$100,000,000 less for the same period. Still there are some people who will insist that times are not improving.

THE LABOR TRIBUNE, of Pittsburg, expresses but little faith in the many-eight-hour bills that are being introduced in Congress. It maintains that the only way to win the eight-hour-system is for workmen not to work longer than eight hours a day after the first of next May.

THE CLARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT wants the Legislature to establish the whipping post as a punishment for wife beaters. It says: "The man who habitually abuses the wife of his bosom has already fallen so low that punishment is no further degradation to him. Really the world has no use for such a man. He is too mean for anything. A drunkard, a thief, a swindler, or even a murderer may have some good traits and some spheres of usefulness, but such a man as this God wasted mud when he made him, and the only road to his conscience through his hide."

Is commenting on the political corruption in Ohio in the language of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot is to the point and covers the case. It says: "The fact is that politics has become so corrupt in Ohio that both parties take a hand in election practices which in other States would be considered definitely irregular and subject the participants to punishment. Cincinnati is the hot-bed of political corruption. There has not been a fair election held in that city for years. Its politics has partaken of the immoral trait that has even affected its courts of justice.

But no party has contributed more to this demoralization than the Republicans. Through the agency of United States Marshals employed to work in the interest of that party it was a common thing to import colored voters by the hundreds from Kentucky, and there hasn't been within the last twenty years an important election in which Ohio was not carried for the Republicans by the honest means. No one can truthfully deny this, and yet Governor Foraker displays such bad taste as to devote a considerable portion of his inaugural address to denouncing Democratic ballot-box swindling."

NATIONAL GLEANINGS.

SEVERAL BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

MR. VAN WYCK ATTACKS DR. MORRILL'S AS-
SERTION, AND CHARACTERIZES THE ATTEMPT
TO DEMONIZE SIVER AS A LAWLESS
"STRIKE" OF CAPITAL AGAINST LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The chair laid before the Senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing suggestions for a better plan for regulating protests and appeals in customs cases.

Colonel Frank, naval officer, reported favorably a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamers—cavalry.

Mr. Butler introduced an "enabling bill" as a substitute for the Dakota bill now pending. It applies to the whole territory and enables the people of Dakota to form a constitution and state government—constitutional or territorial.

Mr. Wyck introduced a bill to "protect the denominational rights of American citizens in the United States." In introducing this bill Mr. Van Wyck said that Dr. Morrill removed that no parties in the Senate or out of it were in agreement with him.

But, even now, Mr. Van Wyck continued, and for some time, there had been a determination or conspiracy to denounce silver and violate the laws and constitutions.

Sixty years ago national banks in New York made a law forbidding the use of carrying silver, but as they were the immediate creatures of the law, they had shrewdly calculated the venture.

Now the wedge was to be entered in a direction which the original was trying itself against the laws and the almost universal sentiment and property of the people. It was a bold and deliberate "strike" if we make silver altogether against the interests of the masses.

Colonel Frank, naval officer, was referred to the committee on foreign relations requesting the president to furnish the Senate with copies of correspondence between the state department, holders of various commissions of the navy, and their stations since March 4th last, in relation to the award of the Garibaldi commission or to the distribution of the award.

COMMITTEE ON WORKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Thursday is generally an "off day" for committee work in the house, but, as will be seen from the following table of proceedings, a great deal of good work was done.

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great renown so suddenly attained by his subordinate offices. On February 15, two days after the surrender of Donelson, McClellan telegraphed as follows to Haleck: "Gen. H. W. Haleck, St. Louis.

"Where is Grant?

"GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

"Major General Commanding."

The same day Gen. Gen. B. McClellan received the following:

"Gen. H. W. Haleck, St. Louis.

"The report of Haleck is that the man in question is to your question, would say

Grant is some where in the rear of his army

drum.

H. W. HALECK,

"Major General Commanding."

"Of course," continued McClellan, referring to "What Gen. McClellan desired to ascertain from his question was the whereabouts of Grant's forces and whether they had moved forward from Fort Donelson."

The report of Haleck was to the effect that McClellan had kept him constantly posted of his aims and plans, and on the very day had telegraphed Haleck that he proposed to go ahead on a general reconnoiter the river in the direction of Nashville, and that his forces were

in the rear of the army.

Gen. McClellan kept the originals of all

his despatches and certified copies were made

for the use of the war department, but

the originals are among Gen. McClellan's

papers. They are carefully passed into one

of the large volumes in which his war

despatches are preserved.

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